

# **Exhibit 1**

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS – EASTERN DIVISION**

**SARAH BAKER**

Plaintiff,

v.

**CLARITY CLINIC LLC, CLARITY CLINIC  
ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, LLC, and PAVAN  
PRASAD, M.D.,** individually  
Defendants.

) Case No. 1:19-cv-07118

)

) Honorable Judge Manish Shah

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) Magistrate Judge

) Honorable Gabriel A. Fuentes

)

)

**AGREED CONFIDENTIALITY ORDER**

The parties agree that it is necessary to have this Agreed Confidentiality Order to preserve the confidentiality of certain documents, information, and testimony to be produced or given by the parties or witnesses. The parties find that certain documents, information, and testimony should be kept confidential to protect the parties' legitimate business interests and the privacy rights of the parties and Clarity Clinic, LLC's and Clarity Clinic Arlington Heights, LLC's current and former employees. Since the public disclosure of such information and documents might cause private and confidential information to be disclosed to the detriment of the parties, the parties find "good cause" exists for this Order. The parties to this Agreed Confidentiality Order have agreed to the terms of this Order; accordingly, it is ORDERED:

**1. Scope.** All materials produced or adduced in the course of discovery, including initial disclosures, responses to discovery requests, deposition testimony and exhibits, and information derived directly therefrom (hereinafter collectively "documents"), shall be subject to this Order concerning Confidential Information as defined below. This Order is subject to the Local Rules of this District and the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on matters of procedure and calculation of time periods.

**2. Confidential Information.** As used in this Order, "Confidential Information"

means information designated as “CONFIDENTIAL” by the producing party that falls within one or more of the following categories: (a) information prohibited from disclosure by statute; (b) information that reveals trade secrets; (c) research, technical, commercial, or financial information that the party has maintained as confidential; (d) medical information concerning any individual; (e) personal identity information; (f) income tax returns (including attached schedules and forms), W-2 forms and 1099 forms; (g) personnel-related or employment-related records of a person who is not a party to the case; or (h) non-public internal operating procedures, parameters, and guidelines. Information or documents that are available to the public may not be designated as Confidential Information.

**3. Designation.**

(a) A party may designate a document as Confidential Information for protection under this Order by placing or affixing the words “CONFIDENTIAL” on the document and on all copies in a manner that will not interfere with the legibility of the document. As used in this Order, “copies” includes electronic images, duplicates, extracts, summaries or descriptions that contain the Confidential Information. The marking “CONFIDENTIAL” shall be applied prior to or at the time of the documents are produced or disclosed. Applying the marking “CONFIDENTIAL” to a document does not mean that the document has any status or protection by statute or otherwise except to the extent and for the purposes of this Order. Any copies that are made of any documents marked “CONFIDENTIAL” shall also be so marked, except that indices, electronic databases or lists of documents that do not contain substantial portions or images of the text of marked documents and do not otherwise disclose the substance of the Confidential Information are not required to be marked.

(b) The designation of a document as Confidential Information is a certification by an

attorney or a party appearing *pro se* that the document contains Confidential Information as defined in this order. An attorney who reviews the documents and designates them as CONFIDENTIAL must be admitted to the Bar of at least one state but need not be admitted to practice in the Northern District of Illinois unless the lawyer is appearing generally in the case on behalf of a party. By designating documents confidential pursuant to this Order, counsel submits to the jurisdiction and sanctions of this Court on the subject matter of the designation.

**4. Depositions.**

Deposition testimony is protected by this Order only if designated as “CONFIDENTIAL” on the record at the time the testimony is taken. Such designation shall be specific as to the portions that contain Confidential Information. Deposition testimony so designated shall be treated as Confidential Information protected by this Order until thirty days after delivery of the transcript by the court reporter to any party or the witness. Within thirty days after delivery of the transcript, a designating party may serve a Notice of Designation to all parties of record identifying the specific portions of the transcript that are designated Confidential Information, and thereafter those portions identified in the Notice of Designation shall be protected under the terms of this Order. The failure to serve a timely Notice of Designation waives any designation of deposition testimony as Confidential Information that was made on the record of the deposition, unless otherwise agreed to by the Parties or ordered by the Court.

**5. Protection of Confidential Material.**

(a) **General Protections.** Confidential Information shall not be used or disclosed by the parties, counsel for the parties or any other persons identified in subparagraph (b) for any purpose whatsoever other than in this litigation, including any appeal thereof.

(b) **Limited Third-Party Disclosures.** The parties and counsel for the parties shall not

disclose or permit the disclosure of any Confidential Information to any third person or entity except as set forth in subparagraphs (1)-(9). Subject to these requirements, the following categories of persons may be allowed to review Confidential Information:

(1) **Counsel.** Counsel for the parties and employees of counsel who have responsibility for the action;

(2) **Parties.** Individual parties and employees of a party or its parents, subsidiaries, or affiliates, but only to the extent counsel determines in good faith that the employee's assistance is reasonably necessary to the conduct of the litigation in which the information is disclosed;

(3) **The Court and its personnel;**

(4) **Court Reporters and Recorders.** Court reporters and recorders engaged for depositions;

(5) **Contractors.** Those persons specifically engaged for the limited purpose of making copies of documents or organizing or processing documents, including outside vendors hired to process electronically stored documents;

(6) **Consultants and Experts.** Consultants, investigators, or experts employed by the parties or counsel for the parties to assist in the preparation and trial of this action but only after such persons have completed the certification contained in Attachment A, Acknowledgment of Understanding and Agreement to Be Bound;

(7) **Witnesses at depositions.** During their depositions, witnesses in this action to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary. Witnesses shall not retain a copy of documents containing Confidential Information, except witnesses may receive a copy of all exhibits marked at their depositions in connection with review of the transcripts; and

(8) **Author or recipient.** The author or recipient of the document (not including a person who received the document in the course of litigation); and

(9) **Others by Consent.** Other persons only by written consent of the producing party or upon order of the Court and on such conditions as may be agreed or ordered.

(c) **Control of Documents.** Counsel for the parties shall make reasonable efforts to prevent unauthorized or inadvertent disclosure of Confidential Information. Counsel shall maintain the originals or copies of the originals of the forms signed by persons acknowledging their obligations under this Order for a period of three years after the termination of the case.

**6. Inadvertent Failure to Designate.** An inadvertent failure to designate a document as Confidential Information does not, standing alone, waive the right to so designate the document; provided, however, that a failure to serve a timely Notice of Designation of deposition testimony as required by this Order, even if inadvertent, waives any protection for deposition testimony. If a party designates a document as Confidential Information after it was initially produced, the receiving party, on notification of the designation, must make a reasonable effort to assure that the document is treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order. No party shall be found to have violated this Order for failing to maintain the confidentiality of material during a time when that material has not been designated Confidential Information, even where the failure to so designate was inadvertent and where the material is subsequently designated Confidential Information.

**7. Filing of Confidential Information.** This Order does not, by itself, authorize the filing of any document under seal. Any party wishing to file a document designated as Confidential Information in connection with a motion, brief or other submission to the Court must comply with LR 26.2.

**8. No Greater Protection of Specific Documents.** Except on privilege grounds not addressed by this Order, no party may withhold information from discovery on the ground that it requires protection greater than that afforded by this Order unless the party moves for an order providing such special protection.

**9. Challenges by a Party to Designation as Confidential Information.**

The designation of any material or document as Confidential Information is subject to challenge by any party. The following procedure shall apply to any such challenge.

**(a) Meet and Confer.** A party challenging the designation of Confidential Information

must do so in good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly with counsel for the designating party. In conferring, the challenging party must explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the designating party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the designation, and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the designation. The designating party must respond to the challenge within ten (10) days.

**(b) Judicial Intervention.** A party that elects to challenge a confidentiality designation may file and serve a motion that identifies the challenged material and sets forth in detail the basis for the challenge. Each such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration that affirms that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements of this procedure. The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the designating party. Until the Court rules on the challenge, all parties shall continue to treat the materials as Confidential Information under the terms of this Order.

**10. Action by the Court.** Applications to the Court for an order relating to materials or documents designated Confidential Information shall be by motion. Nothing in this Order or any action or agreement of a party under this Order limits the Court's power to make orders concerning the disclosure of documents produced in discovery or at trial.

**11. Use of Confidential Documents or Information at Trial.** Nothing in this Order shall be construed to affect the use of any document, material, or information at any trial or hearing. A party that intends to present or that anticipates that another party may present Confidential Information at a hearing or trial shall bring that issue to the Court's and parties' attention by motion or in a pretrial memorandum without disclosing the Confidential Information. The Court may thereafter make such orders as are necessary to govern the use of such documents or information

at trial.

**12. Confidential Information Subpoenaed or Ordered Produced in Other Litigation.**

(a) If a receiving party is served with a subpoena or an order issued in other litigation that would compel disclosure of any material or document designated in this action as Confidential Information, the receiving party must so notify the designating party, in writing, immediately and in no event more than three court days after receiving the subpoena or order. Such notification must include a copy of the subpoena or court order.

(b) The receiving party also must immediately inform in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is the subject of this Order. In addition, the receiving party must deliver a copy of this Order promptly to the party in the other action that caused the subpoena to issue.

(c) The purpose of imposing these duties is to alert the interested persons to the existence of this Order and to afford the designating party in this case an opportunity to try to protect its Confidential Information in the court from which the subpoena or order issued. The designating party shall bear the burden and the expense of seeking protection in that court of its Confidential Information, and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a receiving party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court. The obligations set forth in this paragraph remain in effect while the party has in its possession, custody or control Confidential Information by the other party to this case.

**13. Challenges by Members of the Public to Sealing Orders.** A party or interested member of the public has a right to challenge the sealing of particular documents that have been filed under seal, and the party asserting confidentiality will have the burden of demonstrating the propriety of filing under seal.



**14. Obligations on Conclusion of Litigation.**

(a) **Order Continues in Force.** Unless otherwise agreed or ordered, this Order shall remain in force after dismissal or entry of final judgment not subject to further appeal.

(b) **Obligations at Conclusion of Litigation.** Within sixty-three days after dismissal or entry of final judgment not subject to further appeal, all Confidential Information and documents marked “CONFIDENTIAL” under this Order, including copies as defined in ¶ 3(a), shall be returned to the producing party or destroyed unless: (1) the document has been offered into evidence or filed without restriction as to disclosure; or (2) as to documents bearing the notations, summations, or other mental impressions of the receiving party, that party elects to destroy the documents and certifies to the producing party that it has done so. In the event the parties settle this action prior to dismissal or entry of final judgment not subject to further appeals, the terms of any settlement agreement shall govern the parties’ obligations regarding the return or destruction of all discovery, including Confidential Information. If the settlement agreement is silent, then the date the settlement agreement is fully executed shall be treated as the date of the final judgment for purposes of this paragraph.

(c) **Retention of Work Product and one set of Documents.**

Notwithstanding the above requirements to return or destroy documents, counsel may retain (1) attorney work product, including an index that refers or relates to designated Confidential Information so long as that work product does not duplicate verbatim substantial portions of Confidential Information, (2) one complete set of all documents filed with the Court including those filed under seal, and (3) one complete set of all documents produced in this matter to maintain a complete litigation and client file. Any retained Confidential Information shall continue to be protected under this Order. An attorney may use his or her work product in subsequent litigation,

provided that its use does not disclose or use Confidential Information.

**(d) Deletion of Documents filed under Seal from Electronic Case Filing (ECF)**

**System.** Filings under seal shall be deleted from the ECF system only upon order of the Court.

**15. Order Subject to Modification.** This Order shall be subject to modification by the Court on its own initiative or on motion of a party or any other person with standing concerning the subject matter.

**16. No Prior Judicial Determination.** This Order is entered based on the representations and agreements of the parties and for the purpose of facilitating discovery. Nothing herein shall be construed or presented as a judicial determination that any document or material designated Confidential Information by counsel or the parties is entitled to protection under Rule 26(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or otherwise until such time as the Court may rule on a specific document or issue.

**17. Persons Bound.** This Order shall take effect when entered and shall be binding upon all counsel of record and their law firms, the parties, and persons made subject to this Order by its terms.

***So Ordered.***

ENTERED:

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Honorable Judge Manish Shah  
U.S. District Judge

STIPULATED AND AGREED

Dated: March 6, 2020

By: /s/ Amit Bindra  
One of the attorneys for Defendants

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**Attachment A**

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Plaintiff,

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) Case No. 1:19-cv-07118

)

) Honorable Judge Manish Shah

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) Honorable Gabriel A. Fuentes

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**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT  
AND  
AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND**

The undersigned hereby acknowledges that he/she has read the Confidentiality Order dated \_\_\_\_\_ in the above-captioned action and attached hereto, understands the terms thereof, and agrees to be bound by its terms. The undersigned submits to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court of the Northern District of Illinois – Eastern Division in matters relating to the Confidentiality Order and understands that the terms of the Confidentiality Order obligate him/her to use materials designated as Confidential Information in accordance with the Order solely for the purposes of the above-captioned action, and not to disclose any such Confidential Information to any other person, firm or concern.

The undersigned acknowledges that violation of the Confidentiality Order may result in penalties for contempt of court.

Name:	_____
Job Title:	_____
Employer:	_____
Business Address:	_____
	_____
	_____
	_____
	_____
Date: _____	_____
_____	_____
	Signature